

THE DAILY HERALD.

THE HERALD PUBLISHING CO.
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Richard W. Seaton, Manager.

THE DAILY HERALD is published every morning at THE HERALD BLDG., corner West Temple and First South streets, Salt Lake City.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
DAILY, PER MONTH, \$1.00.
DAILY, PER YEAR, \$10.00.
Semi-Weekly, per year, \$5.00.
Sunday, per year, \$3.00.
Communications should be addressed to THE HERALD, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Subscribers removing from one place to another, and desiring papers changed, should always give former as well as present address.

SILVER-35c.
LEAD-Brokers' price, \$1.00.

HERALD Calendar for December.

| S. | M. | T. | W. | T. | F. | S. |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| 29 | 30 | 31 | | | | |

It was an ideal Christmas day.

The new scale of wages adopted at Homestead seems to have been pretty well sealed down.

The key to the present local situation is not the one that was broken in the lock of that ballot box. It is in whose hands, and in good condition and will be found to work all right in good time.

We do not believe there was any place in the United States with a similar population numerically, where the poor were better provided with Christmas comforts than those in Salt Lake City.

It seems that Muldoon Day is going to make a terrific arraignment of Governor West because of his course in regard to the Colorado Utes. If his arraignment is not more successful than his management of his red wards in their predatory expeditions it will not be such as will place laurels upon his brow.

Hiram Maxim, the inventor, has written for The Century the full story of his experience in aerial navigation to date, and it will appear in the January number, accompanied by plans and photographs. Mr. Maxim is convinced that he is on the right track, and that the problem of aerial navigation will be solved very soon.

The New York Central Labor Federation is rejoicing over the defeat of Gompers. At a meeting held Sunday night red banners were displayed in the hall on which was inscribed, "Remember Denver in 1894." Those radicals who disapprove of Gompers' cause during the strike close last summer would do well to remember the exercise of federal authority in 1894.

The experience of two Omaha citizens with hold-up shows what a dangerous class of men this class is. People at times are inclined to look upon these affairs as more of bluff than anything else. These men, like burglars, will not hesitate to commit murder to accomplish their purpose or secure their retreat. People should bear this in mind and be wary when abroad at night, whether early or late.

It is the plan of Scribner's Magazine to give its readers next year a history of the past twenty-five years in the United States, beginning in 1869, and coming down to 1894. Few people realize what has been accomplished during these years which come so close to the beginning of the twentieth century. The readers of that beautifully illustrated first-class monthly will obtain an insight of the history of that period as well as receive the best kind of literary entertainment during the year 1895.

The sub-treasury officials say an effort is being made in New York to juggle the government gold and that exporters are anxious to get gold bars and bricks with the government's stamp of fitness on them. We are glad to see that the eyes of the treasury officials are being opened a little bit. The great juggling act began in 1873 when silver was demonetized, and the performance has been going on for twenty-one years. It having reached its majority it is being recognized.

What do the discontented individuals who shake their heads and suggest that the Utah Commission had better be careful expect that body to do? It is their duty to canvass the votes. Are they to stop the canvass because it will probably unsettle some Republicans who thought they were elected? Are they to send the ballot boxes back whence they came and say they'll have no more to do with them? Folly. If people will use their common sense instead of echoing silly complaints it would be better for everybody.

Those sugar cane growers of Louisiana who have petitioned Congress for the bounty on sugar granted by the McKinley bill give the whole protectionist case away when they say that relying on the government to pay the bounty, they contracted obligations which are certain to bring ruin upon them unless relief is furnished. If such is really their condition it is to be regretted, but it should teach them the lesson of relying upon themselves and not upon the government. The effect of protection is to undermine people's faith in themselves.

The New York Nation thinks it is by no means certain that the Republicans are to be congratulated upon their victory in Utah. The reason for this is that the state will be very close and the local managers of the party will undoubtedly claim that the only chance of carrying it in 1896 will be by concessions to the silver men, and that the two Senators, if they are Republicans, will be for free coinage. There is little danger of the Republican party making concessions to silver. Anything they might do would merely be for the purpose of deception and not really to advance the cause of silver.

THE REPUBLICAN PURPOSE.

It has been suggested that the scheme by the Republican leaders of Utah to make the Constitutional Convention a partisan body, so as to frame a partisan Constitution, was designed to keep Utah out of the Union until it can be admitted as a Republican state.

The plan proposed appears to be this: If the convention can be placed in control of the Republicans, then to fix the Constitution so that the great body of the people will not vote for it, or to redistrict the territory in such a way that the Republicans can be put into control of the first state Legislature. The obstructive policy is the more popular among former Liberals, now Republicans, because they do not want Utah admitted as a state just now.

There are many prominent Republicans who do not hesitate to avow their opposition to statehood under present conditions. It is known that two years ago it was announced by certain leading Republicans on the stump, that they would rather Utah should stay out of the Union for an indefinite period than to go in as a Democratic state.

The present hue and cry about the Utah Commission is all in line with the scheme to prevent statehood. If the Democrats should happen to have a majority in the convention, the insinuation that the Commission want to steal or intend to steal the convention, is as absurd as it is villainous. Nobody really believes that either Commissioner Letcher, Norrell or Thatcher would commit any fraud. And it has not been shown and cannot be shown that they have attempted to do anything but what they believed to be their duty under the law.

The Democrats of Utah were the first to join with the divisionists in the People's party to bring about the liberties of the people. They have consistently worked to that end from the beginning of the movement. The Democratic party has given into the hands of the people of Utah, by the enabling act, the power to work out their own full political salvation. That party will take Utah into the Union, whether as a Democratic or Republican state, if the people themselves do not throw away the boon now within their reach.

If the Democrats should control the convention, no matter by how great or how small a majority, they will not attempt to make the Constitution partisan in form. It will be such as all patriotic people who look to the welfare of the masses can endorse. They are earnest in their desire to give Utah full liberty, and a fundamental law that shall secure to all the people their just rights and privileges.

If the control of the convention shall be in the hands of their opponents, the Democrats will strive to curtail every measure that looks to the benefit of one class above another, and to prevent the improper redistricting of the territory. But if the Constitution framed shall prove to be such as will not be inimical to popular rights, and will fairly apportion the representation according to population and contiguity of territory, then it will be found that the Democrats will support that Constitution and help to take Utah into the Union, no matter which party shall elect the state and congressional officials.

The whole course of the Democrats of Utah from the organization of the present local party has been in this direction. It will continue on the same lines. But their opponents, or a great many of them, do not want Utah to become a state unless it be a Republican state and that is well known to people of all parties and persuasions. It is a miserable design, and we hope and believe will prove an utter and miserable failure.

STILL RAMPANT.

As the wild, world stories about the alleged "conspiracy" are kept afloat, it becomes necessary for The Herald to refer to them again. The latest agony is over a ballot box with a broken key in the lock, which was reported by the Commission and published in The Herald weeks ago. It is now referred to by the Tribune as a new discovery, and treated in the sensational style of that paper. There is simply "nothing in it" except that the key was broken when the box was locked, and as the broken key remains in the lock, is evidence in an exactly contrary direction to that which is inferred from it. It shows that the box has not since been unlocked. And as there has been no recount from that particular poll and box, it is rather difficult to understand what all the sensation the Tribune tries to raise over it about.

So much for that imaginary "outrage." Now as to the supposed outrages and protests and other disturbances, said to be reported from the Democratic judges in Sanpete. They are all in the Tribune's eye or rather in its columns. The cause for action of the Commission in regard to the Sanpete canvass, was the doubt expressed by Sanpete people as to the exact result, and the discrepancies in the returns which are beyond dispute. We have no doubt that the judges of election believed they were accurate in their count, but the returns show they were mistaken.

As to the red and blue dissertations of our contemporary, they do not affect the Sanpete count, because both the Democratic and the Republican ballots there were blue, only one was a shade paler and a trifle smaller than the other. But the color question cuts no figure in this contention, except as it is raised by our bovidian contemporary which is set into a rage by red, and the possibility of its predominance gives that concern the blues.

As to the witnesses said to be summoned to appear in this city, Thursday. If what our neighbor publishes is true, there appears to be a good deal of labor expended in vain. The question before the court is as to the right of the Utah Commission, under the Utah statute, to go to the ballot boxes to determine from the ballots the rights of the several candidates voted for. It is not as to whether the ballots were originally counted right. That may come in when other proceedings are instituted. That is not now the matter in legal controversy.

Our neighbor gets muddled up in its law and is fearfully "off" as to its facts. And it is pursuing a very lawless and indefensible course in publishing suggestions for violence and disorder, in case the question shall not be decided according to its liking. The

law will have to be observed whichever way the decision goes. And trying to arouse the populace to do anything beyond what the courts rule is right, not only argues a revolutionary spirit, but shows that rage rather than reason guides our shallow contemporary.

The question to be decided is not "how big a racial or how big a fool" a judge of election may be who makes an error in election returns, as it is elegantly put by our intemperate neighbor, but what the law requires the Utah Commission to do in order to fully fulfill the duty imposed by the Edmunds and Enabling acts, under the laws of the United States and of the territory of Utah. Why not wait for a judicial ruling and stop "roaring" and kicking up a dust?

TAMMANY'S DEMORALIZATION.

The Lexow committee's investigation has thoroughly demoralized Tammany. What was said to be the best political organization in the country has become disorganized. And this has chiefly been brought about by the work of one man, that man a clergyman who, being convinced that New York's municipal affairs were thoroughly corrupt, had the courage of his convictions, and began to furnish the evidence upon which they were based. Now he wants the state senate committee to make their search for fraud and corruption thorough and exhaustive, and for this purpose desires that Superintendent Byrnes shall be placed upon the witness stand and subjected to a rigid examination. Counsel Goff says that the Superintendent will be placed on the witness stand, and that when he has concluded his testimony everybody will acknowledge that it has been satisfactory. It is to be hoped that this will be the case. If his testimony shows that he was ignorant of what was going on in his department it will be truly surprising, and the verdict of the public will incline to be that he has been very incompetent or stupidly oblivious.

But there are other things that show the demoralization of Tammany even more than this investigation, and foremost among these is the open rupture between Richard Croker and Bourke Cockran. The ex-Tammany boss denounces the great orator in unmeasured terms. He contemptuously calls him the "man of straw." Croker has been satisfied that Cockran has turned upon him and is inspiring articles against him. This may or may not be so, but it shows as nothing else could the condition of affairs within the Hall. It is the condition of a sinking ship when the cry of "Save who can" is raised.

Both men owe much to the society with which their names are so intimately connected, and the society likewise owes much to them; to Croker, who gave it strength, to Cockran, who gave it respectability. The former demands that the latter shall go before the executive committee and tell what he knows about Tammany affairs under the ex-boss's management. If he refuses, Croker says he will demand a personal explanation, and his past history is a guaranty that he will do as he says.

The result of all this must be the weakening of Tammany's power, a thing in no wise to be regretted by all lovers of their country, and clean, decent, honest government. Let the demoralization continue.

PERSONALITIES IN JOURNALISM.

We do not believe the people of Utah are interested in the personal characteristics of newspaper men, so much as they are in the principles the newspapers advocate and the news they publish. Therefore, when our morning contemporary indulges in its delightful pastime of flinging mud at some writer who differs from it in politics or policy, the public feel disgust rather than admiration or gratification.

It is customary with the Tribune, when worsted in an argument, to turn in and personally abuse its opponent who has polemically knocked it out. That is the natural way with persons who grovel in the lowest gutter of debased journalism. It gratifies spite, but it proves no point and simply exhibits the characteristics of those who get down to such a level. That is all we care to say as to the personal abuse which occasionally comes from the gentlemen (?) of the Tribune who thus show their good breeding.

We fail to see what the probable course of any former or present editor of The Herald, under given circumstances, has to do with the right of the Utah Commission to go to the ballot boxes in order to find out who has been duly elected to the Constitutional Convention. But then we have not studied logic from the same basis as our abusive contemporary. According to its high mode of reasoning, it may be that if the Herald's writers are bad men, the Utah Commission have no lawful right to go behind the returns of the election; but we have not reached so lofty a flight or so miry a level, whichever it may be.

Our neighbor has abandoned the legal controversy which it commenced in relation to the powers of the Commission, and no doubt that was prudent. Legal argument is not its forte. Abuse and mud-throwing are more in its line. In that it is an adept. We do not pretend to compete with it in that diversion. So it may go on and take delight in its congenial occupation, and we will be content with advancing facts, figures and fair reasoning, no matter how much filth the Tribune may fling.

The case in consideration is unique. It has not before been tested. It matters not what any editor would be likely to have done in years gone by when conditions were different. We have to view things as they are and draw our conclusions from what we now see and understand. The Utah Commission have been trying to discharge a duty imposed upon them by congressional law, and there is not a microscopical atom of evidence that they have done anything less or more.

The Herald believes that the law requires them under the circumstances existing to open the ballot boxes and count the votes cast in certain precincts, as the only way to determine the rights of contending candidates. If they have not that right the language of the Utah election law is misleading.

Whether the ballot boxes were "tampered with" before reaching the Commission is altogether another question, and does not affect that which has to be very soon decided by the courts.

We are not of the opinion that there has been any such "tampering" as that which is vaguely charged by our rash contemporary. But we are anxious for every kind of lawful investigation of that matter that can be devised.

In either case, however, the personal character of the writers on The Herald, past or present, does not approach the matter in dispute, and encroach to cast slur on them could do nothing with rational people in considering the controversy. To us, such a diversion is convincing evidence that the scribes who resort to that sort of literary scavenger work, are out of arguments and facts and are just what such conduct shows them to be.

It being the policy of the government to concentrate its troops at different points one point for such concentration should be Fort Douglas. Other arms of the service should be located, there in addition to the infantry. There is no better or more beautiful site for military purposes in all the country than the Fort on the hill.

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IN SEVERAL SANCTUARY.

We are quite prepared to believe that John Buttrick's works on a hair trigger—Washington Post.

Gold is going abroad in large amounts at present and we are very glad of it. If every cent and double cent in the United States went to Europe we would be just as well off without it, and the object lesson might teach some of our fool financiers that the welfare of a great nation like this does not depend upon any particular kind of money—Denver News.

Whatever plan may be adopted, some solution of the Ute question should be reached very soon. These Indians are restless, and unless they are kept under control, a definite conclusion as to their future is reached. This is needed not only for them, but also in the interest of the white people of the southwestern part of this state—Denver News.

The two recent fatalities resulting from prize fighting should prove the tragic end of a brutal sport. They brand pugilism as a vicious and senseless game, and a ground for such an uprising of the people as shall leave no vestige of the modern arena. Too long the public has been patient with this primitive, savage, inhuman sport. Too long it has tolerated its positions upon society at the expense of the human element. The hour has struck for putting down once and forever this pet relic of barbarism—Minneapolis Times.

The revelations respecting corruption permeating the police force of New York would be astounding but for the general belief that such rascality is common. The public is satisfied that the such things as have been revealed by the Lexow committee exist, but that the blackmailing operations, which have been so long reaching the dignity of an organized business, and that the profits should be so large as to enable men to buy police captaincy for \$15,000, and pay for it in one year—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Augusta News says that, of all the sections of the United States "the South" would be the financial straggler better than any. Today the South is in a more prosperous condition than the east or west. There has been less trouble in the commercial world of the south than in any portion of the country. The South is recognized as having more material resources than any other section. Thousands of farmers from the west and northwest have commenced to realize that fact and are wisely moving to the land of sunshine and almost perennial spring.

There seems to be a disposition on the part of some members of the Senate committee to shield from attack a high official in the police department. This is something the aroused public sentiment of New York will not tolerate. Let us have the truth, and the whole truth. Let the axe fall where it will, no matter whether it strikes higher or lower, but let us have the truth, and the whole truth. Let the axe fall where it will, no matter whether it strikes higher or lower, but let us have the truth, and the whole truth. Let the axe fall where it will, no matter whether it strikes higher or lower, but let us have the truth, and the whole truth.

It is quite possible that Senator Shoup has run out to Idaho—which is as an off-hand way of speaking of a 5,000 mile journey—in a few days to look after his interests in the legislature. He is a candidate for re-election, but is being actively opposed by Representative Sweet. The latter has made a contribution to the literature of the campaign in the shape of a letter, which will be printed in the Herald in the near future. However, he raises an issue of veracity between himself and Senator Shoup, denying that he ever told the senator that if the state convention did not nominate him for the senatorship he would withdraw from the race. Senator Shoup is certain he did make such a statement. Just how the question is to be decided doth not yet appear, but there is a general regard for any personalities should have been brought into the canvass—Washington Post.

In a certain way the decision of the United States Circuit court at Boston, declaring the Berliner Patent void is a blow at the Bell Telephone monopoly, but it is hardly break it down, as the company has not only the advantage of other patents on innumerable improvements, but has the greater security of hundreds of established exchanges, covering the rights of way through the streets of the larger cities. Still this will not prevent competition, as the Berliner patent, covering the multiphase transmitter, is one of great importance, and the sale in business of the Bell company declare it will throw open the doors to competitive telephoning in this country. A leading representative of the combination that has been fighting the Bell company, says: "The remaining patents owned by the Bell company are of little consequence, and this decision may be looked upon as the ending of a monopoly which has since 1876 earned \$2,000,000 on a paid-up capital of \$500,000." Setting aside the claims of interested parties as to the effects of the decision, there appears to be no reason to doubt it will result in better service at lower rates, and both are much needed.—Pittsburg Post.

The confessed weak and perilous condition of the big corporation known as the "Whisky trust," is a conspicuous and suggestive exhibition of the difficulties which beset any attempt to create and maintain a monopoly without the help of a naturally limited source of supply for the commodities dealt in or produced. There is no natural monopoly in the whisky business. The control of any of the materials used in its manufacture is beyond the wildest dreams of avarice. Therefore the field of competition is always open, except in so far as the wealth and resources of the would-be monopolists may overcome outsiders. The situation is radically different from that which exists in the oil refining business or in the mining of anthracite coal. Like the Sugar trust, the Whisky trust must depend upon its own strength and resources and the help which it can get from Congress in the way of legislation.

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A Fur Cape or Muff.

A Beaver Shawl.

A quarter dozen Kid Gloves.

A few Plain Hemstitched or Embroidered Linen Handkerchiefs.

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A Silk Tie or Collarette.

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Ladies' Cloth and Flannels.

Ladies' Tea Gowns and Waists.

Ladies' Fleece Union Suits and Vests.

Ladies' Satene Corsets and Skirts.

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